

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The **TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at **TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 15th, 1863-4.

J. W. FINNELL, F. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side South St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY
February 22, 1860-4.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on St. Clair Street, in the Gallatin San Office, May 6, 1861-4.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them **SAMUEL B. SMITH**, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of **SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH**, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, 1863-4.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN N. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 10, 1863-4.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office in Lexington and Danville.
Sept. 14, 1863-4.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

PROCLAMATION by the Governor
\$650 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail:
ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, **AB. BRIDGEMAN**, charged with shooting his wife, **WM. JOHNSON**, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; **JOHN ANDERSON**, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, **THOS. E. BRAMLETTE**, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for Alexander Burk, and **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By **THOS. E. BRAMLETTE**, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY
For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding, Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.
FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding, Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding, Headquarters, Mantierville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clark, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Peters, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Dunlap, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Anderson, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCERLORS.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yelzer, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chappell, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Wesley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. H. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dyer, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

NOTICE.
I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a **GOOD HOUSE SERVANT**, about 15 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 99, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.
May 19, 1864.—183-2.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main Street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with **RECORD BOOKS** ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4.

J. W. HEETER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,
634 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 9, 1864.—6m-.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S'

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

HID and MOROCCO BOOTIES,

ALL KINDS.

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL,
March 15, 1864.—4f.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of **MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS** on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

Valises and Traveling Bags,

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.
March 15, 1864.—4f.

S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Ever brought to this city.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia, and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices.

March 15, 1864.—4f.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure.

This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle."

May 25, 1864.—w&tw-325.

United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by B. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open at his office in the city of Frankfort, for examination by all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, where, at the expiration of said fifteen days, upon the 15th day of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by said assistant assessor. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the principle of inequality or error complained of. Dated at Williamstown, May 31, 1864.

W. S. RANKIN,
Assessor Fourth Dist. Ky.
May 31, 1864.—w&tw-326.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1858.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00.

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00.

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the name of the Company) \$50,337 42.

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loans, per schedule annexed 42,900 00.

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on unobscured personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 88.

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call, one-third of the party on 60 days notice 40,000 00.

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98.

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12.

Amounts due from agents, and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,855 64.

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 380 74.

Office furniture, safe, &c. 949 43.

Revenue stamps 43 95.

Total \$281,471 95.

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.

3d. " " " " none.

4th. Losses not adjusted none.

5th. In suits, claims, and demands, further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000, &c. 7,000.

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force aforesaid, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate 2,162,500 00.

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policy; that of \$4,000 was the amount of said loan, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described policies of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City and County of St. Louis.

SAMUEL WILLI, President,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the fourth oldest company of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth the amount of said loan, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described policies of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City and County of St. Louis.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the foregoing, is a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, and is duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 15th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 26th day of May above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1858; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—w-329.

LOST!

IN the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 25th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Annie F. Watson. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it at S. C. Bull's store.

May 27, 1864.—Stw-326.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 108.]

AN ACT to regulate the veto power in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bill which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Approved June 17, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 109.]

AN ACT to empower the Supranational Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference to hold property in the District of Columbia and to take a devise under the will of the late William Dougherty.

Whereas a certain William Dougherty, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, by his last will, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, duly admitted to probate, devised and bequeathed certain real and personal property and estate—part thereof to take effect at his death, and the residue at the death or marriage of his widow—to a society incorporated by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, by the name of "The Supranational Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference," and called in said will the Supranational Fund Society of the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of Maryland; and whereas it has been questioned whether the said corporation can lawfully take and hold the said property, in virtue of said last will, without the leave and assent of Congress: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to all and every the aforesaid provisions, devises and bequests unto "The Supranational Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference" aforesaid; and the said society and body corporate is hereby fully authorized and empowered to take and hold the said property and estate devised and bequeathed to it as aforesaid, and to take effect at his death, and the residue at the death or marriage of his widow—to a society incorporated by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, by the name of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

Ratification Meeting in McCracken County.

PADUCAH, KY., June 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:—

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in McCracken county, Kentucky, met at the Market House, in Paducah, on Tuesday, June 21st, to ratify the nominations of Mr. LINCOLN, for President, and Mr. JOHNSON, for Vice President; when on motion, W. M. DUGGER, was elected Chairman, and THOMAS M. REED, was appointed Secretary.

Speeches were made by Dr. McNEIL, and Lieut. Col. HASKELL, of the 132d Illinois, now here, and W. M. DUGGER. Dr. McNEIL's speech was merely introductory in its character, but he made some good points, which raised shouts from the "unconditionals." As a matter of course the unconditionals made but little demonstration. Col. Haskell's speech was received with many shouts of applause. By this speech he has endeared himself to the true Union men of this city. He was bold, manly and honest in the expression of his views. We hope the Colonel will not be offended should we call on him again before he leaves us; so he had just as well put on his armor now and be ready for the conflict.

Our Chairman closed the proceedings by a few well digested thoughts, which roused up the boys considerably. He is a host within himself, and if any copperhead ever comes in contrast with his thunder during this campaign, he will give him a pain in the head certain. Three rousing cheers were given for the old flag, the soldiers in the field, and LINCOLN and JOHNSON. On motion of Dr. McKINNEY our Commissioner, three cheers were given for Col. HASKELL, and the 132d Illinois.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON will get all the Union votes in this part of Kentucky. If we thought we would be believed by any body, we would give our opinion, as to how many votes they would get, but for this reason, we would give our opinion.

The following resolutions were adopted, with only two dissenting voices, and they were *afar off*—

1. That we indorse the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice President.

2. That we endorse the platform of said Convention, and especially that portion which proposes amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing the system of African slavery in the United States.

3. That we will give our hearty support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, for President and Vice President, and will do all in our power, as honorable men, to secure their election.

4. That we endorse the policy of the Administration, in recruiting negroes for service in the army and navy.

5. That we again endorse the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON.

6. That the Union men of the United States owe a debt of gratitude, to the soldiers of the army for their gallantry in battle—never equaled by any soldiers in the history of the world. That they will never be able to pay; but we assure them, they shall never be forgotten by us, while they are battling for the flag of our common country, and our glorious old Union.

7. That the proceedings of this meeting published in the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, the *Louisville Union Press*, *Cin. Commercial*, *Missouri Democrat*, *Chicago Journal* and *Chicago Tribune*.

W. M. DUGGER, Chairman.

THOS. M. REED, Secy.

Tennessee Soldiers on the Nominations.

CAMP 6TH TENN., CAVALRY.

FOUR PICKENS, TENN.

At a meeting of the officers and men of this regiment, on the evening of the 15th of June, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Col. Fielding, Col. HURST was called to the chair, and Captain S. S. WARREN appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Col. Hurst in a forcible little speech, when it was suggested that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

On motion of Col. W. J. Smith, Major T. Boswell, Captain A. Cook, Lieutenant W. C. Webb, and Lieutenant Harvey Deford, were appointed a committee on resolutions. After retiring for a short time, the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, each of which was adopted without a single dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the Republican Union Convention, assembled at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, 1864, have nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, our present Chief Magistrate, as a candidate for President, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as Vice President, therefore,

Resolved, That the 6th Tennessee Cavalry, in unity of action and purpose here assembled, do recognize and approve the action of the Baltimore Convention, as being in accordance with our most sincere wishes, and as highly complimentary to us as Tennesseans.

Resolved, That being natives of the South, we, of course, have had our prejudices in favor of the institution of slavery, but whatever may have been our prejudices heretofore, we now announce that we are and always have been in favor of crushing this wicked and uncalculated rebellion at all hazards, and therefore fully, freely and cordially endorse the raising of colored troops, together with any and all measures adopted by the Government having for its object the accomplishment of this end, and if necessary for the complete restoration of all our rights in the Federal Union, we say let "slavery slide," and be numbered with the things that were.

Resolved, That in the turmoil of civil war, Abraham Lincoln has shown capacity, foresight and capability greater than any man of the age, and in these times "which try men's souls" he has maintained an honesty of purpose and action which commands the admiration and suffrage of all loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, the great Tennessee patriot and statesman, has main-

tened the honor of all loyal Tennesseans, and while endeavoring to support the dignity of Tennessee by rebuking and punishing treason and traitors, he has at all times shown himself merciful and forbearing to those who acknowledged the supremacy of our Government by manifesting a disposition to become loyal citizens thereof.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and honor to support the dignity of the Government under whose flag we are fighting, and hope ere long to see the same old flag wave proudly and triumphantly over every foot of American soil, and treason despised and condemned, triumphant and happy will leave our Government as we found it, pure and undivided.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Memphis Bulletin*, the *Memphis Weekly Review*, the *Nashville papers*, and others friendly to the nominees.

After several telling speeches from the officers and a jolly and sensible talk by private Carol Nickols, the meeting adjourned.

FIELDING HURST, President.

SANFORD L. WARREN, Secretary.

Forney's Last Interview with John C. Breckinridge.

Forney contributes an article to a late number of our *Daily Fair*, under the caption of the two Breckinridges. Contrasting the unfaltering loyalty of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge with the paralytic course of the nephew, he says:

An extraordinary family is this of the Breckinridges. They have all been leaders, either in politics or in the Presbyterian Church. Fair and honest in their dealing, chivalric and courteous in their intercourse with others, it was reserved for the rebellion to witness the first real difference on public questions between themselves. The eldest survivor of the name, the Chairman of the National Union Convention just noticed, preserves the honor of its progenitors, whilst to the young man upon whom so many hopes were built when he entered Congress in 1851, and was chosen Vice President in 1856, driven, let us believe, more by association than by principle, forgot all the examples and teachings of his great uncle and sword in hand leads the embattled hosts of slavery. It is not difficult to suppose that the heroic clergymen feels the defection of his nephew most keenly. For, let it be spoken, there was much to love in John Cabell Breckinridge. Never have I met a man more adapted by nature, by education and by rearing, to be a favorite among men and women. He was the type of manly beauty when I made his acquaintance fourteen years ago. At that time, if he had a conscientious feeling, it was hatred of slavery, and both of us, "Democrats," as we were frequently called, confessed that it was a sinful and an anti-Democratic institution, and that the day would come when it must be peaceably or forcibly removed. How could it be otherwise with him, with such a parentage and such a schoolmaster as his uncle Robert! But the fascinating society of the Southern magnates was too much for young John. They saw that he had a bright future. And having taken that one wrong step he was too proud for retreat.

I shall never forget my last interview with John C. Breckinridge. It was on the evening of the 6th of August, 1861, being the last day of the memorable called session which was assembled on the 4th of July of that year, by Presidential proclamation. Widely as we had differed, our personal relations were unchanged. He knew how sincerely grieved I was when, as early as 1853, he allowed Mr. Buchanan and the extreme South to force him into the support of Leecompton and how reluctantly, in the black and bitter years that succeeded, I felt constrained to denounce him. In the called session he had led the opposition to Mr. Lincoln with vehement, unjust and unsparing ability. And now he was going to Kentucky. "Good bye," he said. "Good bye," I said, "not good bye, Breckinridge, but farewell. You will never again take your seat in the United States Senate." He seemed to be surprised, as he said: "What do you mean? I will undoubtedly return to my post in December." "No, my dear sir, you will follow your doctrine into the Confederate army; you will go there to show that you are with the enemies of your country." To which he answered, and when he spoke the words I think he was honest: "If I go over the lines it will be to bring back with me my runaway son, Cabell, who has gone into the other army wholly against my will, but we shall meet, if we live, in the winter." "I wish it could be so my friend," was my reply, "but still I feel that this was the last of John C. Breckinridge. His oath to support the Constitution of the United States, like Hester Prynne's scarlet letter, turns an eternal reproach on the Senator. His sword is with slavery and rebellion."

Gen. Grant in Camp.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "A pastor of this city went out for the Christian Commission. He had, of course, a great desire for a personal interview with the Lieut. General. But he was told he could not gain access to him at all—could not see him even. He resolved to try. With three friends of the Commission, he set out, found the tent of the General and made for it. Advancing towards the front he at once saw that the tent was occupied. A person sat near the entrance. He was coatless, sitting in his shirt; his vest was unbuttoned; his feet were in slippers and raised upon a stool; he was alone, reading a newspaper and had a cigar in his mouth. As the three gentlemen approached he looked up. One of them asked, 'Is this Gen. Grant's tent?' He somewhat modestly replied, 'That's my name.' 'Will you allow three New York clergymen, soon to go home, to take you by the hand?' 'With the greatest pleasure,' was the response; 'I am glad to see you, gentlemen; take seats. 'How do you endure the campaign?' was asked. With great tenderness, he replied: 'Finely. I only wish my men endured it as well.' One of them said: 'I was in hopes to have attended you to Richmond, General, before I went home.' To which Gen. Grant responded, in emphatic tones, looking the clergymen earnestly in the eye, 'I expect to go there.' While the conversation was going on, the incessant rattle of musketry rang along the air like millions of crackers under millions of barrels on a Fourth of July. Bang, bang, in the distance, sounded the booming guns. Shot and shell whizzed in the air, but calm and unmoved and confident sat the Lieut. General, as if in the summer-house of his own home at Galena. With this immense responsibility on him, let every true American say, 'God bless the brave.'"

Waiting for Disaster.

Mr August Belmont has announced that in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, which was to be held on the 4th of July, is postponed to the 29th of August, and he is particular to say, of the year 1864. Any other year would become it as well.

Why this change of front in the face of the enemy? Why does the Democratic trumpet give forth an uncertain sound? If the Democratic Conservative Union party is for peace and separation, can it ever be too early to advocate peace? What is that peace doctrine worth which postpones preaching and practice for the battle to go on? If the Democratic Conservative Union party is for war, should it wait to see how the battle is going before it throws itself in?

This certainly is a queer position for the great Democratic party. The Republic is struggling for existence against a mighty rebellion. The Democratic party stands aloof and waits the issue, before it can decide which side it will take. If the nation is successful, the party will declare itself for the nation, and the war to maintain it. If the nation is defeated in the present campaign, the Democratic party will declare itself for the enemy, and for peace on their terms. Were the Convention held now, the high hopes of the people, and the power we are exhibiting in the field, might compel it to declare for supporting the Government in the war. But if postponed, possible military disaster or failure may enable the Convention to declare for the enemy and for peace. The managers have postponed, hoping for military disaster to help the chances of the party.

This postponement, and the reasons on which it has been urged, are a confession that the Democratic party hopes to thrive upon disaster to the country, and that its chances will increase in proportion as our armies are defeated, our soldiers slaughtered without effect on the rebellion, and the war protracted. For this delay is admitted by the party organs to be from no difference about men. Delay would not settle that in the case of any of its candidates. But it is a question whether the party shall go for peace or war; that is, whether it shall go for the Government or the enemy in this war; and before it decides this question, it desires to wait and see if military disaster will not weaken the supporters of the Government so that the party can safely turn against it. It is a plain confession that the Democratic party is speculating upon the defeat of our armies, the slaughter of our soldiers, the protraction of the war, the prostration of the powers of the country, and that its only hope for success is in the destruction of the nation.—*Cin. Gazette*, June 24.

Washington and Lincoln.

In the course of his speech at the New York Ratification Meeting, on Wednesday evening, Hon. Henry J. Raymond related the following incident:

After this war had been going on about a year, you all remember that the hearts of a great many people waxed faint at the prospect before them. Mr. Lincoln had not shown them as fully as he has done since his thorough adaptation to the crisis upon which his lot has cast. I happened to be in Washington at the time, and heard a remark made by one of the most distinguished members of the government, (I don't feel at liberty to call his name) in a private circle, at which the general tone of remark was in disparagement of the President. The gentleman listened to the whole discourse, and then said: "Well, gentlemen, I beg to make a remark to which I suppose you will not assent. I suppose, said he, first, that you all believe that Washington was raised up by a special Providence to carry our country through the war for our independence. They all said 'Yes,' they had no doubt of it. Said he, 'Well, I have made it my business to study the character of Abraham Lincoln. I have done it thoroughly. I believe I appreciate it; I think I understand his weakness and his strength; I believe that I know every element that enters into his management of public questions, and I tell you today, as the result of that study, what you will not now believe, but which you will believe one year from today, and what the great body of the people will believe before his term is over, that Abraham Lincoln was truly raised up to carry this country safely through the perils of this rebellion as Washington was to carry us through our revolution.' [applause] and I believe that events will justify that sagacious and just remark."

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balm. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without any disagreeable taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balm is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336—tw&wly

A TONIC STORY.—The Mifflinburg (Pa.) Telegraph says that last week, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a tree standing over a mine, near Mifflinburg, and passed down the trunk of the tree to the ground, and through a hole into the mine, where it run down a man's back and tore a hole off one of his shoes. He was stunned, and his back was burnt some. He walked to his home without assistance and we are informed is doing well.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal, in an article on the prospect of peace, pays a high compliment to the Peace Democracy of the North. It says: "Every successful blow we strike is so much bone and muscle to the arm which under the training of Long, Harris, Voorhees and Vallandigham, is preparing to strike at the North."

War News & Army Items.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 23, P. M.—The attack on the 2d corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon road, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left of Birney's, Mott in command in the centre, and Gibbons on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but there seemed quite a gap left into which Hill's corps entered, and, before our men were aware, they fired a volley from the rear which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the rear of our division. The left flank of the 3d division was unprotected and the enemy taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops, however, left the trenches, and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number killed. The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figures higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 100. Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and, when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied: "Never, death rather than Libby Prison." And, fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At 5 P. M. a charge was made by the 2d corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the evening was recovered. We lost scarcely a man on this advance, as the rebels fled too high. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up along the lines, the pickets being at some points not fifty yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance back, where they had thrown up strong intrenchments during the night, which they held. Col. Barrell, of the 11th Mass., was killed to-day by a sharpshooter, while visiting the skirmish line. Lieut. W. H. Child, of the 45th Penn., who was to have been reinstated as 1st Lieutenant, was shot dead by a rebel sharpshooter, on Thursday evening. Major Malley, of the 11th N. J., is missing, and is supposed to be captured.

The 5th corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon it was reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it. At 5 P. M. a large force of rebels was seen moving toward the front as if to resist the advance of the 6th corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

June 23, P. M.—Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly toward the Weldon railroad, Gen. Gibbons followed. The troops marched in echelon by divisions. Major Crossfield, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies, and fought the rebels on the right of the plank road long after their ammunition was exhausted, holding the whole brigade of rebels in check with determined valor.

In this time the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbons and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men, but being the first to make a discovery of the position of affairs, were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hand fighting; they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery, and the guns spiked. When the line was reformed the rebels came on again, and were twice repulsed with dreadful loss.

Later.—The 6th corps charged them, driving them some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 25—6 A. M.—The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on Gen. Burnside; but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move, or an attempt to break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries and the rebels, making a charge, were driven back in confusion, with upward of 1,000 killed, who were taken prisoners.

This occurred about 8 A. M., and the artillery firing was kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. At the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of clearing out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted. The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by Wheat.

Only a short distance of the railroad had been destroyed when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Captain Beatty, of the 3d Vermont, was in charge of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly while the skirmish line held the enemy in check, but a body of the enemy made a flank move, expecting to turn the left flank of the line of battle. They, however, did not penetrate far enough, although they succeeded in taking large number of skirmishers prisoners principally of the 4th and 11th Vermont regiments of the Vermont brigade. The enemy advanced and attempted to break through the lines at several points but were met with such heavy fire from our forces that they were driven back every time with great slaughter. They finally, at dark, gave up the effort, and retreated across the railroad bank, where they took up an advantageous position.

Our loss was very light in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy, it is supposed, was great. We lost a number of prisoners, but the figures can not be correctly given.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and an engine and cars are already procured to put on it as soon as it is in running order. Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, though they suffer somewhat from a scarcity of water.

HARD ON THE WALKERS.—The following is from a late rebel paper:

Remarkable Coincidence.—At Spotsylvania Court House Brigadier General Henry H. Walker, of A. P. Hill's corps, lost his foot.

In D. H. Hill's attack on the entrenched camp at Bermuda Hundred, Brigadier General Wm. S. Walker, was severely wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

Major General H. T. Walker was shot through the foot in the recent engagement near Dallas, Georgia, between Johnson and Sherman.

The commander of the Stonewall Brigade, General James L. Walker, was badly wounded in the great battle of May 12, when Ed. Johnston's division suffered considerable loss.

General Marauduke killed in a duel Gen. Marsh Walker, of Arkansas.

We find the annexed paragraphs going the rounds of the press. Whether they state facts or falsehoods we do not know:

Capt. McFerrin and two Lieutenants, each commanding a company in the 54th Virginia rebel infantry, on the 20th June, deserted the rebel service, and, with their commands, came inside of Gen. Sherman's lines, and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. They were permitted to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and many of them are now employed as laborers and teamsters in our army. Desertions from the rebel army are quite numerous. They come into our lines in front of Atlanta daily, and deliver themselves up, asking to take the amnesty oath. This one cause alone is tending very much to weaken Johnston's army.

For some weeks past a rebel conscript camp has been located on the Hendersonville road, six miles from Atlanta. On the 17th June, eight hundred of the conscripts broke past the guard and started for Gen. Sherman's lines. Six hundred of them succeeded in safely crossing the Chattahoochee river, and surrendered themselves to Federal officers. The other two hundred were captured by the rebel cavalry. The six hundred took the oath of amnesty, and many of them will enlist in the regiments of our army.

Pay your taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Batcelor, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board,
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. O. F.
May 11, 1864—td—519

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$5 the session.

No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Jan. 25, 1864.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUEOUS
COUGH BALM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balm to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and its exsiccant gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864—tw&wly—325.

CITY ORDINANCE.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the City of Frankfort, which have been enclosed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities—therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby declared to be nuisances, which the marshal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing of his purpose so to do.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such enclosures, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe. Provided, however, That Council reserve the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in this city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: JAMES W. BARCLAY, Clerk C. C.

June 29, 1864—334—tw&wly.

NOTICE.

Owners of Impressed Negroes

WHOSE claims against the United States, for the services of their slaves, on the Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, Kentucky, have not been settled, will present the same at this office in person, or by attorney, before the expiration of the present month.

J. H. SIMPSON,

Lieut. Colonel Engineers.

June 8, 1864—331—21.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Blue for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Buff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Silex, Sulfurine, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase *Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring*. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., June 5, 1864.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

In view of the great scarcity of labor, and the fact that citizens have responded so patriotically and nobly to the late call for six months' men, I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to postpone the draft ordered for the 11th instant, expecting every good citizen to lend his aid and enforce the following measure for the defence of our State:

1st. That each Regiment of Enrolled Militia shall be completely organized, and so held in organization as provided by law, that if necessary required they could be assembled and equipped for duty on short notice.

2d. That there be formed in each Regimental District one company of from eighty-three to one hundred and one men, aggregate, who shall be mustered, armed and equipped as Active Militia, under the State Guard law, as provided for in the seventh and following sections of article sixth, of the same, enacted at called session of the General Assembly, August, 1862; and unless such a company is formed by volunteers and mustered as above mentioned, the colonel commanding the Regimental District will be required to detail at least one company of the Enrolled Militia, which shall be called out for duty when required.

All organizations known as Home Guards &c., are hereby ordered to conform to this order, and thereby become a part of the State Guard, or to be regarded as Enrolled Militia, and subject to all the duties and requirements incumbent upon them as members of the same.

A prompt response to the requirements contained in this order will be deemed sufficient to relieve each County or Regimental District of Enrolled Militia from State draft, as it will, if generally conformed to, afford ample protection, and supply all deficits in the call for ten thousand six month's men.

D. W. LINDESEY, Inspector General.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncomp

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—W. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Two boys were drowned last Sunday at Louisville, while bathing. Another warning to those who desecrate the Sabbath.

The twenty-eighth Annual Fair of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society is advertised to be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of September.

A decision interesting to hotel keepers has just been handed down in New York. The proprietors of Earl's Hotel, New York, have been held responsible for over \$20,000 deposited by a boarder in their safe, and stolen by the clerk who received it. The proprietors were not aware that any such deposit had been made, but the fact was proved at the trial.

Postponements.

The time for the convocation of the disloyal gathering ycleut the Chicago Democratic Convention, has been postponed from July 4 to Monday, August 29, 1864.

The Wickliffe-Harney Democracy did not hold their State Convention on the 15th June, but postponed it to the 23rd, yesterday. Whether or not it assembled, we have no intelligence.

Another Guerrilla Outrage.

The mailstage from Frankfort to Harrodsburg, was stopped yesterday, the 23d June, near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, by six robbers; the passengers and mail were robbed, and three of the horses taken. Such is the report we have heard. Let Gen. Burnside have the leading rebels and rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood arrested, and levy upon them sufficient to refund all losses, and there will be no more such outrages thereafter.

Elections to fill Vacancies.

Gov. BRANTLET has ordered elections to be held on the first Monday in August—the time of the general election—to fill the following vacancies in the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the Sixteenth Senatorial District, for Senator, vice T. F. ALEXANDER, resigned.

In the Twentieth Senatorial District, for Senator, vice J. KEAR GOUDLOS, resigned.

In Henry county, for Representative, vice J. P. SPARKS, murdered.

In the counties of Cumberland and Clinton, for Representative, vice J. H. C. SANDOZ, resigned.

The editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser received a photographic copy of the "orders" alleged to have been found on the person of Col. DARIEN for the destruction of Richmond and the massacre of JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet. This copy was submitted to Col. DARIEN's friends, who state that the "orders" were not in the handwriting of Col. DARIEN, that the signatures of those orders is not his signature; and that the whole document, as it appears in the "authorized" London reproduction, is a bold and bare-faced forgery lacking even the semblance of authenticity in the eyes of those who are familiar with the clogography, to say nothing of the character of Col. ULRIC DARIEN.

Home Defense—Do your Duty.

We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of this city and county, published in another column.

Who is not ready to defend his home? Will any body refuse to join with his fellow citizens, in some one of the organizations being effected for home defense. The right spirit is being aroused. Men of property in our midst have now an opportunity to show that liberality which the occasion demands. Let every body contribute, according to their means—corporations and private individuals. We trust there will be no single property-holder in Frankfort who will not contribute to the Military Bounty Fund.

That food is to be devoted to the formation of Capt. GOINS' Artillery Company, and any similar organizations which may be authorized by the military authorities, and which will be placed on constant duty. Each man will receive a bounty—the amount to be determined, we presume, by the sum which can be raised by subscriptions from the citizens.

The members of the other organizations—the State Guard, or Home Guard, companies—will receive no bounty; and will receive pay only when in active service. We understand that the purpose is to have at least two companies in this city: one to be composed of the old men, who will constitute the reserve; the other of the young men and those within the militia age.

Who will stand back?

Brandenburg, Stephensport, Cloverport, Haverhill and Owensboro have been visited during the past few days by guerrilla bands. Stores have been robbed and many depredations committed. The border counties are warning with guerrilla bands, and the wildest excitement and alarm prevails. Indiana will do well to be on the alert and prepared for the assaults should they conclude to cross over. An ounce of vigilance now will be worth a ton of bluster and regrets when it will do no good.

COUNTERFEITS.—We caution our readers to be on their guard against an emission of spurious fifty cent notes (the new plate) which have been put in circulation. They can be readily detected. They are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine; the words "fifty cents" which surround the head of Washington, are very pale and indistinct in the counterfeit, while the letters are very bright and distinct in the genuine. The bronze black around the head in the counterfeit can hardly be seen, while the genuine is a deep color. The spurious, though indistinct in all its outline, is darker than the original.

As the Cincinnati Commercial very aptly remarks, there is a good deal of unnecessary exaggeration among the so-called Democrats proper on the subject of the despotism of this Administration in suppressing free speech, free press, &c. Mr. Vallandigham ought to be good authority on this subject. In his Hamilton speech, while complaining of the treatment he had received, individually and exclusively, he emphatically declares that—

"For more than one year no public man has been arrested or newspaper suppressed within the State for an expression of opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press, with language and violence in which I never indulged, have criticized and condemned acts and policy of the Administration, denounced the war, and maintained even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy."

If greater latitude is needed by these crazy politicians than is here admitted to be given, they must seek it in another sphere and in some unknown country, where there is no government or law, and where men are permitted to make their own will the highest law of action.

The Cincinnati Commercial has some comments on the "present depression" which we heartily endorse. It says:

"There is a 'depression' at Washington, we are notified. The wise men assembled in that city have just discovered that more troops must be raised, and that soon, if we are to keep our armies in offensive attitudes. It may be news, at Washington, that troops are needed. It is not news to the people at large. They have seen the facts for some months, and have wondered at the tardiness of action on the part of the authorities."

"The absence of a thorough system of recruiting, in full operation throughout the country, during the last three months, has been unfortunate. The draft has not produced soldiers. It has yielded money, and that money has not been employed to raise soldiers, as it should be. A demand is made for the repeal of the \$300 commutation clause. This is of doubtful expediency. It has been abundantly shown, in the course of this war, that the best system of raising troops is the old American system of volunteering. That has never failed where preserved in."

"The essential thing to do is to offer special inducement for the return to the army, of the veterans whose terms of service have expired, or are about to expire. Every one of them who re-enlists is worth a dozen conscripted men."

"The danger is that the sudden discovery of the prospective want of troops will result in spasmodic efforts that will cause a disturbance in the country, largely out of proportion to the number of soldiers realized. The general disposition among Congressmen is to blame the President for all shortcomings. It is possible he may have relied too much on the armies already in the field, but the conduct of Congress, throughout this session, has been that of a convocation of triflers. They have been engaged on silly resolutions and political patch-work, instead of going boldly to work to provide an adequate revenue, resisting all the blandishments of the corruption committees representing every interest on which an effective tax was proposed, and conducting themselves as if they meant the Government should be solvent when their terms of office expired."

"If this had been the line of policy pursued, there would have been no difficulty in providing bounty money for volunteers. The forces in the field are probably adequate to the capture of Richmond and Atlanta. But we must not suppose the rebellion will suddenly collapse when those strongholds fall, unless we have the force to go right on."

"We have the men to put another army in the field. The rebels have not. Their armies are formed chiefly of classes of men exempted from military duty under our laws. If we make an effort now to raise troops as vigorous and successful in proportion to our numbers as the rebels made two years ago, we will be successful. It would take three years of war as destructive as the present campaign, to reduce our resources in men as low as those of the Rebels are now reduced."

"Our financial condition may not be flattering, looking at it from the solid gold basis, but if we compare it with that of the rebels it is decidedly healthy and hopeful. The financial illness of the rebellion has been found beyond the medicine of legislation, and the Richmond Congress has adjourned without doing anything to clear the hopeless muddle of the Menninger paper works."

The Louisville Journal and the Democrat, of June 28, state that Col. WOLFE had been arrested, by order of Gen. BURRIDGE, and sent to Washington city. It would have been much better to have arrested those who have been inducing Col. WOLFE to alter sentiments, and aid a cause he scorns in his heart.

Among the prisoners captured by Gen. HUNTER at Staunton is Maj. FAULKNER, a son of CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Jefferson county, Virginia, and ex-minister to France; and a nephew of Gen. HUNTER's. When captured, he said he would surrender as Gen. HUNTER's nephew, and not as a Confederate officer.

It is stated that Perry Wherritt, the rebel Mayor of Cynthiana, and two other prominent citizens of that place, have been arrested, by order of General Burbridge, and conveyed to Lexington. Wherritt is the individual who ordered the Federal soldiers, killed in the fight in Cynthiana, to be interred in the "negro quarter" of the cemetery at that place, while the rebel dead were buried in the most prominent part of the grounds. A good thing would be performed by arresting and sending South every rebel who gives aid and comfort to the rebels and guerrillas.

On the 25th June, Mr. SORANCE, of Ohio, as Chairman of the Military Committee, presented in the National House of Representatives, an enrollment bill less severe in its provisions than the one which was defeated a few days ago. Commutations is not allowed, but the law with regard to substitutes remains unaltered. The President may call at discretion for one or three years' troops. Volunteers or substitutes are to be paid \$100 if they enter the service for one year, or \$200 if for the longer term. They are also allowed to choose the companies and corps of their respective States into which they prefer to go. Minors enlisting without the consent of parents or guardians are to be discharged. One feature is introduced which has been long urged by the Eastern States where men are scarce, and opposed by the Western Representatives—the recruiting of soldiers in the rebel States, to be incorporated in the regiments and credited to the quotas of the States procuring them.

Rebel Counsel to the Democracy.

The Richmond Examiner, of June 13th, contains a lengthy article upon politics at the North, in which it sneers at "LINCOLN as a rail-splitter and JOHNSON as a tailor, the meanest of his craft," in the most approved style of the World. It thinks that if Gen. Grant is successful, LINCOLN will be elected President, but otherwise that he will not get an electoral vote. It has some late intelligence concerning the Northern Democracy, which we subjoin:

"We learn that the Democrats are now universally turned their thoughts to Franklin Pierce and the Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vice President. To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name for war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance, in short to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war and governs it and lives by it."

"Oh yes! The Democrats understand this very well; and they have been working most assiduously to ruin the currency and demoralize the army. At the present time they are awaiting the defeat of Grant with much impatience, that they may inaugurate civil war at the North."

The Rev. GEN. LEONIDAS POLE, whose death in Georgia is confirmed by late accounts was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806, appointed a Cadet at West Point in 1823, graduated in 1827, standing eighth in his class. He was assigned to the army as brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, but resigned in December, 1827, and commenced studying for the Church. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Ministry, and in 1838 was appointed Missionary Bishop in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with a provisional charge of the Dioceses of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Mission of the Republic of Texas. In 1841 he was appointed the regular Bishop of the diocese of Louisiana, which he held, we believe, up to the commencement of the rebellion. He was then commissioned Major General by JEFF. DAVIS, his command, in 1861, extending from the mouth of the Arkansas river on both sides of the Mississippi northward to the limits of the border slave States. His advance into Kentucky brought on the occupation of the south-western portion of this State by GRANT. The battle of Belmont followed, and Fort Henry and Dorelson fell while the department was under his command. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, in the operations at Corinth, and was with BRAGG in his subsequent movement through Tennessee and Kentucky. He fought at Perryville, where he had a narrow escape from capture. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and was soon after removed for disobedience of orders, but in January last was put temporarily in command of the whole department of Mississippi. He accompanied JOHNSON during the present campaign with which he has terminated his career, and met the reward which the traitor deserves.

At Ashland, a rebel Lieutenant, when captured by our men, asked to whom he had the honor of surrendering. "21 Ohio," was the reply. "Great Heavens!" exclaimed the Lieutenant, "I fought that regiment in the Indian Territory, in Arkansas, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and last they've got me in East Virginia. Are you a sporting gentleman?"

Home Defence—Meeting of the Citizens. In compliance with a previous call, a respectable number of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county assembled at the Court House, in this city, on Monday, the 27th June, 1864, to provide the ways and means to defend the Capital, and the people of this county from lawless guerrillas and plunderers.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN was called to the Chair, and SAM. C. BULL appointed Secretary. Col. H. briefly explained the objects of the meeting—urging upon all the necessity of organization for mutual protection against the bands of robbers and plunderers who are infesting Kentucky.

Referring to the movement of Capt. GOINS to organize an Artillery Company, to be placed permanently, or for six months, on regular duty in the Fort, he said that the first and most important duty for the citizens to perform was to see that that company was filled at once. We would then have a regular force upon which to depend—a nucleus around which the general mass of citizens, in times of danger, could rally.

Col. HARLAN then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That James M. Todd, Col. Edgar Keenon, W. A. Gaines, Dr. J. M. Mills, John Whitehead, John M. Hewitt, Jr., Sam. C. Bull, and D. G. Venable be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, in the city of Frankfort, to a fund to be called the "Military Bounty Fund for Franklin County," which shall be devoted to the purpose of paying bounties to such as enter the artillery company, or any other company which may be raised exclusively for the defence of the State Capital, and the citizens of Franklin county.

Resolved, That W. F. Parrent, J. Jenkins, and J. W. McCready in the Bridgeport precinct; H. M. Bedford, John Macklin, and H. B. Innis, in the Forks precinct; Dr. Wm. Morris, J. T. Graham, and W. H. Jones, in the Peck's Mill precinct; Richard Hutchinson, Lloyd Hackett, and Milton Simons, in the Bald Knob precinct; be appointed a like committee, in their respective precincts to solicit subscriptions to said fund.

Resolved, That James H. Garrard, George W. Gwin, and J. Swigert, be appointed a committee, who shall receive and disburse said fund, for the purposes indicated, and for the benefit of the families of those who volunteer for regular service in said Artillery company, and other similar organizations.

The meeting also resolved, that, in addition to the organization of said Artillery Company, the people of each precinct should organize Home Guard companies, to compose a part of the State Guard, or Active Volunteer Militia.

In order to effect such an organization the following committees were appointed:

Frankfort Precinct.—John M. Hewitt, Jr., D. G. Venable, Henry Brown, W. H. Sneed, Richard Watson, J. D. Pollard, Eli McDaniel, S. C. Bull, Lucien McKee, John Rupe, Frank Gray, Wm. Pruett, Cole E. H. Taylor, and B. B. Sayre.

Bridgeport Precinct.—Jos. Bailey, R. E. Collins, John Jenkins, W. F. Parrent, Jos. Parrent, and Wm. Reading.

Bald Knob Precinct.—Richard Hutchinson, Lloyd Hackett, and Robt. Simons.

Forks Precinct.—H. M. Bedford, H. B. Innis, and John Macklin.

Peck's Mill Precinct.—No committee was appointed in that precinct, because the people were already organized there, under the gallant Capt. GRANT.

It was made the duty of these committees to visit everybody in their respective precincts, and learn who were willing to join such organizations as are contemplated.

These last organizations do not go into active service, except when danger comes, but the object is to organize, elect officers, obtain arms, and keep up that organization; so that when the Governor calls for their services, in defence of our homes, they can respond promptly and without confusion.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Chairman.

S. C. BULL, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARCHAL,

7th District Kentucky,

LEXINGTON, KY., June 9, 1864.

H. J. SHERKES, Deputy Provost Marchal.

Sir: I send you the following extracts from a letter from Major Sidel, dated May 27, 1864:

"As slaves may now enlist, without the consent of their masters, they are liable, under State laws, to be taken up as runaways, and lodged in jail, when at large without proper papers, though on their way to enlist. He should, therefore, be provided with a written (pass) from a Deputy Provost Marchal, or other regularly appointed officer of the Provost Marchal General's Department, and declare his intention to enlist."

But, if not fully enlisted, and desiring to enlist at the Headquarters of a District, the course to be pursued should be as follows: Before setting out, he (the recruit) should apply to a Deputy Provost Marchal, or other regularly appointed officer of the Provost Marchal General's Department, and declare his intention to enlist. This declaration should be (attested) by his signature or mark on the back of the printed form of enlistment, and should be duly witnessed by the said deputy or officer, and then sent by mail, or other safe conveyance, to the District Headquarters, to which the slave is going to complete his enlistment and muster in. At the same time the same Deputy, or officer, will date full and sign and give to the slave a paper stating that he has made his declaration to enlist, and is permitted to pass to—name the place—Headquarters of Captain Thomas H. Moore, Provost Marchal 7th District of Kentucky.

If the Deputy should not have blank forms of enlistment, when the slave comes to declare his intention, he may make a written paper to the same effect as that "Declaration of Recruit" on the printed form, and forward this to the Provost Marchal as above directed. It is desirable in filling up such paper, or the declaration, that the name of the owner and the county from which the recruits enlist, should be inserted.

If the master be present and consenting, besides the "Declaration of Recruit," the consent, &c., printed on the form of enlistment below, should be filled up, signed and witnessed."

I have given you above the exact orders from Major Sidel. You will take the proper steps, in case a slave desires to come to my Headquarters to enlist, to carry out the order.

It is not intended, by anything written above, to prevent enlistments as usual by you, when slaves present themselves to you to be enlisted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

THOMAS H. MOORE,

Captain and Provost Marchal 7th Dis. Ky.

An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them on the plains of Paraguay, in the place of the lasso, in taking wild cattle.

It is stated that a gang of robbers plundered Brandenburg, Kentucky, on the 21st June.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks or favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—323—te.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

"J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs."

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission,"

January 1, 1864—6m.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

June 23, 1864.

Gold took a turn upward to-day. We quote as follows:

Gold 235 @ 235 1/2 @ 245 1/2

Silver 125 @ 125 1/2 @ 125 3/4

Demands notes @ 100

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at 22 3/4 @ 23 1/4 bbl.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 35 @ 45c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 @ 25c dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at 60 @ 65c, and peaches at 17 @ 17c.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 for red, and 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 for white. Corn at 55c; saleable at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 for ear and shelled.

Oats we quote at 85 @ 95c, barley 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, and rye 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 44 @ 45c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 22c to 23c, Cuba 15 @ 15 1/2c.

Refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 27 @ 27 1/2c. New Orleans molasses 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

Rice 12 @ 13c. Pepper 45 @ 46c spice from 35 @ 40c.

Rice 12 @ 13c. Teas, Gunpowder 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, Oolong 80 @ 81 1/2.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at 27 @ 29 per ton; retailing from store at 32 @ 33.

SKINS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover 1/2 bushel (60 lbs.) at 85 @ 85 1/2

Timothy " (45 lbs.) " 3 00 @ 3 25

Bluegrass, st. pd. " (14 lbs.) " 1 25

Bluegrass, st. d. " (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50

Bluegrass extra " (14 lbs.) " 3 00

Red-top " (14 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 3 75

Black-top " (14 lbs.) " 1 50 @ 1 75

Peas (May) " (60 lbs.) " 8 50

Beans " (60 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 4 00

Chinese sug. ca. " (35 lbs.) " 4 00

Hungarian grass " (50 lbs.) " 3 25 @ 3 50

Flax " (50 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50

Orchard grass " (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50

Onion sets " (28 lbs.) " 8 00

Hemp " (14 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 3 75

Tobacco.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 27th amounted to 337 hoghead, at prices ranging from 88 25 to 96 per 100 pounds.

Thorough-Bred Stallion for Sale by Auction.

The celebrated thorough-bred Stallion, COMODORE, formerly well known as the property of John Minor Botts of Virginia, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Woodlawn Race Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday, June 10th, at 12 o'clock. The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commences on Tuesday, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited at the stables every day till the hour of sale. The sale will be superintended by Gibson Mallory, Esq.

Supervising Agent Treasury Department. Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1864—31w-321.—[Ch. Lov. Press.]

ANDERSON COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM 1864.

George Thompson, &c., Plaintiffs,

vs

Septimus Thompson, Defendant.

Petition in Equity.

THIS day the Plaintiffs filed their petition for the appointment of Commissioners to make a division of the lands of Silas N. Thompson, deceased, in Anderson county, amongst his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the widow, and it appearing that Septimus Thompson is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is further ordered that a copy of this notice of said application be published for three weeks in some authorized newspaper printed in the State, after said publication the commissioners will be appointed.

<

MISCELLANY.

Benjamin F. Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, draws the following beautiful picture in reference to the certain departure for that "undiscovered country":

There is a dignity about that going away alone, which we call dying—that wrapping of the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside, with a pale hand, the azure curtains which are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from the first time in our lives; for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to speak of seeing-foreign countries not laid down on any map we know about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward; for none ever return that go thither and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

A California paper relates the story of a woman, whose husband had been killed after she had been married four weeks; in three weeks more married again; that husband lived two weeks; in two weeks after he died she married his brother, and six months after her last marriage, she gave birth to a child by her first husband!

The following story is told of the late Duke of Malakoff, better known as Marshal Pelissier: "Once, during the wars in Algiers his troops were unable to take an Arab mud fort, and he requested some of his men to throw him over the parapets: 'For then,' said he, 'the company will surely follow.' It was done, and the fearless example had the intended influence. Pelissier was wounded, but the fort was taken."

In noting the nomination of Hon. John Cochrane by the Cleveland Convention, the Richmond (Va.) Examiner remarks that he "will be remembered in Richmond, as the New York politician who, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, declared and vowed, with solemn appeals to the Almighty, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he would be found, sword in hand, on the side of Old Virginia."

Madison J. Johnson, leader of the Peace Democracy of Jo. Davis county, Ill., and formerly an inmate of Fort Lafayette, declared himself in a late speech opposed to Gen. McClellan's nomination, for the reason that under a War Democratic administration "the war would last twenty years," while as matters now stand he thought it must stop before long.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINION OF HIS OWN SITUATION.—A gentleman from the front tells the following good story of General Grant: A visitor to the army called upon him, one morning, and found the General sitting in his tent smoking and talking to one of his staff officers. The stranger approached the chieftain and enquired of him as follows: "General, if you flank Lee and get between him and Richmond, will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" Gen. Grant, discharged a cloud of smoke from his mouth, indifferently replied, "Yes, I reckon so." The stranger, encouraged by a reply, pronounced question number two: "General, do you not think Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?" "Not a doubt of it," replied the General. Becoming fortified by his success, the stranger propounded question number three, as follows: "General, is there not danger that Johnson may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing round and cut off your communications, and seize your supplies?" "Very likely," was the cool reply of the General, and he knocked the ashes from the awful late about to befall Gen. Grant and his army, made his exit, and hastened to Washington to communicate the news.

COIN AND PAPER.—It is a rather curious fact that the only coin now in current use on this continent which is not round is the fifty-dollar gold piece, struck from California, which is octagonal in shape. All the coins of Europe are round. In Japan they have oblong wedges of silver. It is curious, too, that for many years money has been made out of paper, when leather or cloth would seem to be much more durable. Yet paper, when representing coin, lasts a great while, and not unfrequently the Bank of England receives a note of extraordinary age; and the Bank of Bengal, in India, recently was called upon to pay several thousand pounds of notes so old that none of the present generation remembered the pattern.

It is also worthy of remark that gems or precious stones have never been used for money, nor has platinum or any other metal taken the place of gold. In Africa, a species of shell forms the circulating medium, the value of which fluctuates sometimes twenty per cent a week. But all civilized countries have gold as the standard of money value, and all other circulating media are but representatives of the great standard. Only the Hindoo has ever learned to test coin accurately by the hand. Of all gold coinage that of England is perhaps the most beautiful. A new, fresh gold sovereign is probably as graceful and attractive a coin as exists. Next to it, the American eagle is the most elegant gold coin. The twenty-franc piece of the present kingdom of Italy is also very neat.

Probably the smallest gold coin in use is the French five-franc piece, although a few half-dollar gold pieces have been struck off in California. At present there are current in France, in everyday traffic, coins bearing the noble face of the first Napoleon, both as Consul and Emperor; the heavy round heads of Charles X and Louis XVIII, the shrewd countenance of Louis Philippe, and the familiar features of the present Emperor. In some cases Napoleon III, is represented with, and in other cases without a laurel wreath.

The most beautiful silver coinage is that of Russia, each piece being in itself a work of art, so finely and elaborately is the die cut out. On the other hand, the ugliest silver coinage is that of the free city of Hamburg; each piece adulterated and poorly cut, is usually to be found encrusted with dirt and filth, and looking like a refuse fragment of tin. The silver coinage of Germany is also very bad. In Italy, excepting the portions subject to the Pope and the Emperor of Austria, the franc piece is taking the place of former coins, though the local coinage of the former duchies of Parma and Modena, also retains in retail traffic the complicated coins in use under the Bourbon rule.

Perhaps the neatest paper money in the world is that of Greece, which is manufactured by American engravers and workmen. The old bank currency of this country is very often elegant. The worst and most wretched paper money in the world is the five-kreuser note of Austria, printed on a soft, thick, grayish paper, which has a faculty of waisting and rubbing away like ordinary blotting paper.

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHR.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twim-316.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, P. E. In Equity.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased; to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in the hands of the administrator; to take proof of, and report the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before the undersigned, in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.] March 25, 1864.-td.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863.-by.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, p. E. In Equity.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN.

Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, for Defendants.] April 22, 1864.-td-311.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

WOODFORD COUNTY COURT, May Term, 1864.

R. F. Johnson, in his own right and as administrator of Sarah Johnson, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnson, mother of said Sarah Johnson, dec'd.

against

William Brightwell, and Mary Brightwell, his wife, and Tandy Johnson.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, and filed their petition, praying for the appointment of commissioners to make division and partition of the estate and personal assets of the estate of Sarah Johnson, dec'd; and it appearing that TANDY JOHNSON, one of the heirs and distributees, is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is ordered, by the court, that a copy of this Order, notifying said TANDY JOHNSON of said application, be published for at least three weeks in the weekly number of the newspaper called the "Commonwealth," printed at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky; and that a copy of said publication, with the proper return thereon, be filed in this cause.

W. TURNER, Esq., is hereby appointed attorney to defend for the said TANDY JOHNSON. A copy attested:

DAVID P. ROBE,

Clerk Woodford County Court.

TOS. N. LINDSEY, plaintiff's attorney.

Woodford Co., Ky., June 7, 1864.-31v-1640.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Peppermint, or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with the Indian antidote to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864.-6m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r, P. E. In Equity.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.] March 25, 1864.-td.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863.-by.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb 27th.

S. BLACK.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASSETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 20, 1863.-w4tw1v

LATONIA SPRINGS,

KENTUCKY.

THIS long established and fashionable public resort, situated 4 miles south of Covington, in the beautiful valley of the Bank Lick—one of the most desirable places in this part of the State for the sale of real estate, and for the residence of the wealthy—will be sold with 20 acres of land, including the Springs and all the buildings, furniture, &c., in good condition for carrying on an extensive and profitable business—or it will be sold in connection with the whole farm of 100 acres; on which is a model Vineyard of 20,000 vines, which yields a superior quality of wine, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, garden, &c. The place is in good order, and has been kept twenty-one years by the proprietor, whose age and infirmity alone induce him now to part with it. For terms apply to

S. MOSHER, on the Premises.

Latonia Springs, May 17, 1864.-w2c33-1638.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864.

\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

2. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

3. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

4. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864.-3m.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and has black eyes.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J.

May 17, 1864.-lm-1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864.-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864.-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864.-lm-1635.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Dedicated to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOSE B. LEWIS,

Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last opened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to the administration of the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see that they are suggested by a sincere desire to preserve the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a daily, that have hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 15th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,

431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED